

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—L. FOLIOLO—LA FOLIOLO—LA FOLIOLO.

KIRBY'S GARDEN, Broadway.—KING LEAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—DOT, OR, THE ORIGIN OF THE HEART.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CORPORAL CARTOON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LAND AND AMERICA—JERRY LIND—JERRY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—LIVELY PRODIGES.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—SERIOUS FAMILY—TODDLER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO NARROW FAY VOICES—LIVELY PRODIGES—JERRY LIND—JERRY LIND.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broadway.—STYRIAN SOLO, DANCING, SCOTCH, BULLDOG, SC.—CORPORAL CARTOON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—STYRIAN SOLO, DANCING, SCOTCH, BULLDOG, SC.—CORPORAL CARTOON.

ROOLEY'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—SCOTCH, DANCING, SCOTCH, BULLDOG, SC.—CORPORAL CARTOON.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 65 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER'S ILLUSIONS AND COMIC SOLO—JERRY LIND.

HIPPODROME, Fourteenth street.—EQUINEATHLON, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ENTERTAINMENT—O'DONOGHUE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTASIE, BULLDOG, SC.—THE RIVAL ANTIQUARIAN.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, April 11, 1865.

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

## THE SITUATION.

The demonstrations of joy over the surrender of the entire Army of Northern Virginia, which began at a late hour on Sunday night, as soon as the news, which spread rapidly, became public, continued yesterday. Here and in almost every city, town and village the streets were lined with the Red, White and Blue, salutes of artillery were fired, people with smiling faces thronged the thoroughfares, impromptu meetings of rejoicing were held, and the Northern air was stirred far and wide with the glad peals of thousands of church bells. In this city meetings were held by a large number of the leading associations, at all of which a spirit of the most jubilant patriotism prevailed, speeches being made, resolutions of thanks to the President, General Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and all our military and naval officers and soldiers and sailors being adopted, and the proceedings closing in some instances with the singing of the "Doxology." Appropriate action was taken at enthusiastic meetings of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the New York University and various other bodies. At a meeting of the Custom House committee having charge of the arrangements for the celebration on the 20th inst. it was resolved to send a congratulatory letter to President Lincoln, and an invitation was extended to the citizens generally to be present at Trinity church at eleven o'clock this forenoon, to join in the anthem of *Te Deum Laudamus*, to be chanted by the entire choir, with the adjunct of the chimes. The Methodist Conference, still in session in this city, unanimously adopted resolutions suitable to the occasion, and, after address by several of the ministers, adjourned for the day. The United States District Court was adjourned over for the day in honor of the glorious victories. A number of buildings in the city were illuminated last night; but owing to the stormy weather this portion of the patriotic demonstration was not general. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at Union square to-day, by order of General Sanford.

A meeting of the Common Council and of the citizens' committee to arrange for the celebration on the 20th inst. of our national triumphs was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, when it was proposed, in addition to the thanksgiving ceremony, to have a general illumination of the city at night, and additional committees were appointed to perfect the plans.

The Inman steamship City of Dublin was despatched for Europe at five o'clock last evening, on the special mission of conveying the news of the rebel General Lee's surrender.

In Washington the excitement and enthusiasm over the conclusion of the rebellion were of course great. A prominent feature in the celebration was the formation of a procession, which visited the White House, the various departments and the residences of distinguished gentlemen. Speeches were made to the jubilant throngs by the President, General Halleck, General Butler and others.

It is estimated that the rebel force surrendered to General Grant on Sunday by General Lee numbered between twenty and twenty-two thousand men. The total number of general officers who have become prisoners to General Grant since the 5th inst. is eighty-two, including General Lee himself.

Statements regarding the hearing given by President Lincoln while in Richmond, to Judge Campbell and other functionaries of the late rebel government at Richmond, in which it was represented that the President was urged to issue a proclamation stating the terms on which Virginia might return to the Union, have already appeared in the HERALD. It is said that Mr. Lincoln did not think proper to take such action while General Grant was still pursuing Lee, but that now there is reason for believing that he will adopt this course. The Richmond *Whig* says a committee of citizens of that place were to leave on last Saturday to inform the rebel Governor Smith and the members of the rebel Legislature of President Lincoln's terms for Virginia's restoration. It is reported from Washington that General Shepley, Military Governor of Richmond, has granted leave of absence to the rebel Senator Hunter to enter and leave that city, and that certain distinguished rebels, probably Mr. Hunter and Judge Campbell, will shortly visit the national capital to lay before the government their plans for a settlement of the difficulties regarding the present position of Virginia.

Despatches from Goldsboro, N. C., of the 5th inst., report the evacuation of Raleigh by the rebels, and

there was a rumor in circulation in the city yesterday that it had been occupied by General Sherman; but this latter story could be traced to no reliable source. Refugees and deserters arriving at Goldsboro say the rebels are erecting fortifications on the line of Tar river, at Rocky Mount, N. C., forty miles from Goldsboro, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and that they are destroying the road, in the expectation that General Sherman will move directly on Weldon.

Now that the mainstay of the rebellion, General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, has ceased to exist, there is every indication that all the other rebel military organizations in different parts of the country will soon collapse. We have further confirmation of the reports which we gave in our New Orleans despatches a few days ago, that the rebel Trans-Mississippi army under Kirby Smith is ready to surrender and disperse, and that the people of Texas are making arrangements to return to the Union. It is said that the government is also satisfied that little further trouble will be experienced from Joe Johnston's army in North Carolina, and that if it is not surrendered to General Sherman it will soon melt away after being informed of the fate of Lee and his veterans.

The report was current in Memphis, Tenn., on last Saturday, that Selma, Alabama, was captured and burned a few days previous by the national cavalry force under General Wilson, and forming a portion of General Thomas' army. This cavalry column consists of four divisions. In the HERALD of the 27th ult. its start, on the 21st, on a raid through the heart of Alabama, was announced, and on the 6th inst. we published a despatch from our correspondent accompanying the force, giving intelligence of its safe arrival at Russellville on the 24th ult. We have also the report that General Wilson's cavalry recently defeated and completely routed the rebel Forrest's army near Tuscaloosa, Ala., and took many prisoners.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring closed a large number of ports in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Among those enumerated are Richmond and Petersburg, in Virginia; Newbern and Wilmington, in North Carolina; Charleston, in South Carolina; Savannah, in Georgia; and Vicksburg, in Mississippi.

From Charleston, S. C., by the steamship Fulton, which arrived here yesterday, we received our despatches to the 7th inst. Bands of rebel cavalry are hovering around Georgetown and Summerville, S. C., and land and naval forces have been sent from Charleston to clear the country of them. It was reported that the rebels in the vicinity of Summerville numbered five hundred. On the 5th inst. they made a dash into the town, captured a few negroes and threatened to shoot all the white people who had taken the oath of allegiance. Large quantities of cotton and rice are said to be concealed on the South Carolina plantation. A Union meeting was to be held shortly in Charleston.

All the St. Albans raiders were yesterday discharged from custody in Toronto, excepting Young, who was committed for trial. A despatch from Commander Parker, of the Potomac flotilla, confirms the report given in Saturday's HERALD, that the rebel robbers who stole the steamer Harriet DeFord in Patuxent river last week had burned and abandoned her in Indian river, Va., on last Friday. Commander Parker says she was in flames when his gunboats got in sight, and burned to the water's edge.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the New York Fire Department Fund bill and the New York and Day Ferry Company bill were reported. Bills were passed to close a portion of 130th street, New York; for the improvement of Third street, Brooklyn; raising the amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery; to incorporate the National Turkish Bath Company; to incorporate the North American and Italian Steamship Company, and authorizing the extension of the track of the Third Avenue Railroad.

In the Assembly the bill relative to the Harlem bridge was reported. Bills were passed relative to false certificates of death in New York; the New York City Bounty and Bond bill, and to enable the New York and Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company to accept a grant from the State of Connecticut. The privileges of the floor were extended to ex-Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, and George H. Stuart, President of the Christian Commission, and, on being introduced by the Speaker to the House, they congratulated the members and the people upon the recent great and glorious victories of General Grant. In evening session the bill to confirm the ordinance of the Common Council of New York authorizing the Third Avenue Railroad Company to extend their track was reported. A motion was made and adopted to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill fixing the compensation of members of the New York Common Council. An amendment was made to the bill prohibiting the acceptance of any donation, or increase of salary, by any member of the Board without permission being granted by a vote of three-fourths of all the members. Progress was then reported, and the bill advanced to a third reading.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the brig Grace Worthington, Captain Lind, at this port yesterday, from British Honduras, we received important advice from our special correspondents in Belize, dated to the 18th of March. Maximilian of Mexico had undertaken his first war outside the limits of the empire. Four thousand of the Imperial troops had reached La Sal, Yucatan, en route for Bucalar, in order to attempt the complete conquest of Yucatan and the subjugation or extermination of the Masaca or Maya Indians. One-half of the Mexican force is made up of Belgians, the other of native Mexicans. Their enemies number half a million of Indians, brave, valiant, patriotic to a fault, and very superstitious. Since the year 1840 the Mexicans have held a small portion of the State of Yucatan. They now seek to take and hold the remainder, with the capital. While the inhabitants of Belize were agitated by the news of this movement a corps of French officers from Mexico arrived in their town—an event which increased the excitement. The Frenchmen said they were naturalists, journeying on a scientific expedition; but it was feared that their object was more strictly professional in a military point of view. The produce of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa and tobacco in the colony will be abundant; but the cotton crop is a failure. Trade was dull and money scarce.

Colonel Dodge, Assistant Provost Marshal General for the Southern division of this State, in response to inquiries, has written a communication in which he says it is a great error on the part of the people to suppose that owing to our recent victories no more men will be wanted for the army, and that consequently no further apprehensions of the draft need be entertained. He states that all the men required by the President's last call are still needed, and that there is no reason to doubt that every one required to fill the quota of each district will be exacted by the government. He gives notice that whenever a provost marshal is not kept busy in mustering in volunteers or substitutes he will commence drafting, and that the people of New York as well as other places must disabuse their minds of the impression that the full quota will not be insisted on. There was no drafting in the city yesterday, volunteering continuing somewhat active, though not as brisk as could be desired.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday the only business of general interest transacted was the adoption by a unanimous vote of a preamble and resolutions setting forth that, in consideration of the recent great national successes and the virtual extinguishment of the rebellion, there seems to be no further necessity at present for enforcing the conscription, and that President Lincoln be respectfully requested to defer it for sixty or ninety days, in order to give an opportunity to fill our quota by volunteering. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the President and receive his reply. The Board of Councilmen did not meet yesterday, a quorum not being present at the call of the roll, whereupon the Clerk adjourned the Board till Thursday.

Judge Gavett, of the Superior Court, was engaged yesterday in trying the case of Anne Baxter versus the Second Avenue Railroad Company. The plaintiff is a woman,

was run over by one of the defendant's cars while attempting to cross the street, and she was seriously injured. She claimed that the accident was caused by the negligence of the defendant in not having a brakeman on the car, and laid her damages at six thousand dollars. The case lasted all day, and resulted in a verdict of three thousand dollars for the plaintiff.

In the Supreme Court, circuit, Judge Leonard presiding, the case of Frederick D. Wane versus Marianne Baxter was tried yesterday. The defendant is a young lady of eighteen, and lived several months in the house of the plaintiff, who brought suit to recover pay for her board. The defense was that the young lady was stopping with Mr. Wane as a visitor, and that it was understood she was not to pay for her board. Besides, it was alleged that she performed a sufficient portion of the work of the house to more than compensate the plaintiff. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

In the Supreme Court, circuit, before Judge Peckham, yesterday, an action was brought by the Flint Steel Blasting Company to recover from their former secretary, Mr. Samuel J. W. Berry, the amount of losses incurred by having to make good to a certain stockholder interests alleged to have been forfeited through Mr. Berry's neglect.

In the case of Richard Stillwell versus the Mariposa Company, where the plaintiff sued to recover on fifteen unpaid and overdue coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company, Judge Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday held that the company were liable and could be sued on their coupons as promises to pay, and that the plaintiff could choose between an ordinary action of this kind in our courts and a foreclosure under the laws of California. Fourteen other suits have been commenced against the company for similar course of action.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, William Smith, who was indicted for the homicide of Daniel Lawrence, by stabbing him with a knife, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. It appeared from the complaint that the parties had a dispute about a woman on the 26th of February, at a house in Hester street, and during the altercation Smith stabbed Lawrence in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which in two days after proved fatal. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. Abraham Rioka (colored), indicted for an assault with intent to kill Catherine Allison, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. The accused had a difficulty with Mrs. Allison about a board bill, and when she was proceeding to a grocery store he stabbed her in the back with a large knife. Recorder Edwards said that the defendant had been indicted for the same offense on the 10th of March, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Mary O'Brien was tried and convicted of grand larceny, having on the 22d of March stolen one thousand dollars from James Smith as a disreputable house in East Broadway. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. Henry Langworth, jointly indicted with Christina Tietman (who was convicted last week), was found guilty of grand larceny, in stealing a large quantity of English sovereigns from Ernest Butler, on the 7th of March, at 227 William street. The prisoner was arrested as he was taking passage on a Bremen steamer, and admitted that he was passing on in the larceny. He was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, the trial of the Jackson will went off for the term. The will and codicils of the late Mr. Lucy P. Howell were then taken up, being the fifteenth case on the April trial calendar. The decedent was about seventy years of age, and left a property of about forty thousand dollars. The will is contested by her daughter, and the question raised is as to the mental capacity of the decedent.

The government transport steamship George C. Collins, from Hilton Head, S. C., laden with commissary goods, went around on the bar of St. Augustine, Fla., on the 2d of March, and it was thought that she would prove a total loss.

Another large party of excursionists who design taking part in the rehosting of the old flag over Fort Sumter left this city at noon yesterday on board the steamer Oceanus.

The Fort Sumter Committee held their last meeting at the Astor House yesterday. The programme of arrangements for the celebration at the Academy of Music was fully agreed upon and announced. The leading features are original music by Graffius's full band, an original poem, entitled "The Flag of Sumter," and an oration by Chauncey Shaffer.

A bold robbery was committed at 115 West Thirty-ninth street on Sunday evening. Just after dark the street door bell rang, and Mr. Gerard de Forest, a man aged eighty-five years, the occupant of the house, answered it. On opening the door he was immediately seized by three men, who tied a cloth over his mouth to prevent any alarm being given, bound him on a bed, and then proceeded to rob the premises, stealing among other things three thousand dollars in gold and one thousand dollars in greenbacks. They escaped with all the money but six hundred dollars of the notes, which in their haste they dropped on the hall floor; but it is thought they will yet be arrested.

Abraham Sichel, a merchant, doing business in Rochester, was yesterday required to give six thousand dollars bonds, in the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses, preferred against him by a merchant of this city.

A coroner's examination of the case of Robert L. Williams, who, it is alleged, was shot on Sunday night, in Broadway, by Peter Young, took place yesterday, and on its conclusion Young was committed to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. "Willie is not yet recovered out of danger."

In commemoration of the departure of the Seventh regiment for Washington at the commencement of the war, on the 19th of April, 1861, the army of the regiment will be illuminated on the night of the 19th inst. and a salute of one hundred guns will be fired at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention finally adjourned on Saturday last, after adopting the constitution by a vote of thirty-eight in favor to thirteen against it. It will be submitted to the people on the 6th of June, and if adopted will go into effect on the 4th of July.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 468 deaths in the city during the week ending April 10—a decrease of 15 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 7 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths which occurred during the past week, 238 resulted from acute diseases, 208 from chronic diseases, and 21 from external causes. Of these were 323 natives of the United States, 79 of Ireland, 13 of England, 36 of Germany, 4 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries. There were nineteen deaths from smallpox during the past week, the same number that occurred from this disease during the week previous.

The stock market was active and buoyant yesterday. Governments were strong. Gold opened at 145 and closed at 144 1/2. At the evening board the closing price was 145 1/2.

The great war news caused a large fall in gold yesterday, and this unsettled commercial affairs again. The reduced prices nominal again. The transactions were very light, and only the rain storm prevented the day from being another gala day similar to that which succeeded the announcement of the fall of Richmond. Domestic produce was lower; but very little was done. Foreign goods were dull and nominal. On "Change" gold declined 10c. a 200c. while wheat was nominally 2c. lower. Corn and oats were in limited request, and scarcely so firm. Pork was 25c. a 50c. lower, with but little doing. Beef was dull and heavy. Lard was a trifle easier, with a moderate demand. Freights were dull, and whiskey was 1c. higher and active.

WHEREAS JEFF DAVIS AND HIS CABINET—The arch-rebel Davis and his Cabinet are now fleeing from the wrath to come—from the execration of their own people, which is more terrible to bear than any punishment which the government could inflict upon them, had they fallen into the hands of justice. Henceforth they will be vagabonds upon the face of the earth—Cains, with a brand upon their brow for the unaccomplished but attempted murder of this fair republic. It is told that when a distinguished French statesman once met the traitor Arnold in the south of France, not knowing who he was, he was charmed with his manner and conversation; but when he learned that he was the wretch who betrayed his country, he shrunk away from him in disgust. Thus it will be with Jeff Davis. His own people will abhor the treachery which led them to ruin and bloodshed; and he will find no home abroad that will not be a bed of torment.

## The Peace Question—General Grant's Terms of Surrender to the Policy for President Lincoln.

We are momentarily expecting the announcement of a proclamation from President Lincoln to the people of the rebellious States which will bring them to the saving alternative of submission and to the good work of the restoration of the Union. We cannot doubt that the generous terms of surrender accorded to General Lee by General Grant were the result of a previous understanding with the President. We are sure that no better basis for a conciliatory proclamation could be adopted; and we trust, therefore, that in a liberal amnesty, and in a fraternal spirit, Mr. Lincoln will enlarge upon the good example of his sagacious and patriotic General-in-Chief.

We are told, however, that the laws of Congress, and their pains and penalties of treason, death, imprisonment or exile, and the confiscation of the property of the parties proscribed, with the forfeiture of their political rights, are the impediments which stand in the way of a broad and general amnesty. From the numerous bills bandied about between the two houses of Congress during the last three years, we know that various provisions reach the penalties indicated, although we find it difficult to get at the laws actually in force. It is sufficient for our present purpose that they do not debar the President, in the exercise of his military discretion, from extending to all concerned in the rebellion the terms of surrender extended to General Lee. We believe, too, that Mr. Lincoln, in a new amnesty proclamation, widening the scope of that of December, 1863, so as to include the leaders of the rebellion in its benefits, can now, without further bloodshed, secure the capitulation and dispersion of all the remaining fragments of the rebel armies from Virginia to Texas.

The "confusion worse confounded" resulting from the various Executive and Congressional experiments of confiscation and reconstruction can be remedied only by Congress itself, and to this end the occasion suggests not only the expediency but the necessity of an extra session of Congress. This necessity, we expect, will be recognized by the President in his forthcoming proclamation. As for the Southern institution of slavery, it is dead, and may be quietly left to the burial provided in the constitutional amendment upon the subject, which now requires the ratification of only seven more States to make it part and parcel of the supreme law of the land.

The debt of the "so-called Confederate States" is simply out of the question. Were there no positive and absolute declaration of Congress against it, there would soon be a very positive and absolute protest from the loyal States against any recognition of this thing in any shape whatever. This national debt of Jeff Davis must share the fate of his confederacy. A gigantic armed conspiracy, striking for the destruction of the government, may be pardoned when thrashed to the point of submission; but the payment of its expenses would be a new thing under the sun. In casting his "Confederate bonds" by the cart-load into the streets of Richmond, with his evacuation of the city, the followers of Jeff Davis recognized them at their true value. Payable, upon their face, by the rebel treasury, one year, three years, or five or ten years "after a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America," so let them stand. Let the present insurgent generation of the rebellious States bear the burden of their so-called "Confederate States" debt, for the next generation will owe them nothing.

But as immediate peace—adopting the powerful language of General Grant—will be the saving of "thousands of lives and of hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed," we cannot doubt that in their present situation the masses of the Southern people, including their soldiers still in arms, will favorably respond to a magnanimous peace proclamation from President Lincoln. No fears need be entertained that by giving the rebel leaders a chance for their lives they will remain in the South to trouble us hereafter. The fearful wrongs which they have committed against their deluded followers will bring their own punishment in a fearful reaction of Southern public opinion. That is the tribunal to which the leaders of this mad rebellion may now be most wisely turned over by President Lincoln.

Military Diplomacy—The correspondence between General Grant and Lee. The brief, concise and decisive correspondence between Lieutenant General Grant and General Lee is not less admirable in its tone and style than it is glorious in the news which it conveys. No unkind or insulting word can be found in the despatches of either general. The letters are completely characteristic of the men. On the one side Grant is simple, frank and soldierly; on the other side Lee is not less soldierly, although he appears to be rather less straightforward. The two generals understood each other perfectly. Grant knew Lee's character and his predicament. Lee knew that Grant meant just what he said, and that, unless his terms were accepted, he would at once "move upon the enemy's works." This mutual understanding quickly resulted in the surrender of Lee's army.

Grant began the correspondence on the 7th inst. with a noble letter, clearing himself of the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by summoning Lee to surrender. Lee replied on the same day, stating that he was "not entirely" of Grant's opinion as to the hopelessness of further resistance, but that he was quite as anxious to avoid useless slaughter, and therefore asked what terms Grant had to offer. The same day our pursuit of the rebels was continued, and Lee's army received another whipping. On the 8th Grant replied to Lee, insisting upon but one condition of peace—viz: "that the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged." To this Lee answered that he had not yet proposed to surrender his army; that he did "not think the emergency had arisen to call for the surrender;" but that he wanted peace, and was ready to meet Grant and talk upon the subject of peace in a general way as far as it affected the forces under his command. This was a neat bit of diplomacy on the part of Lee. But still the unrelenting pursuit was kept up, and still our soldiers continued to whip the rebels.

Writing and fighting at the same time, General Grant showed that he was more than a match for Lee either at fighting or writing. Just as he would have stopped any attempt on Lee's part to escape through his military lines, so he stopped this attempt to escape from the point of the correspondence through a diplomatic flank movement. On the 9th he wrote to Lee that as he had no authority to treat upon the subject of peace, "the meeting proposed could lead to no good;" but that the way to hasten the peace which the North desired was for the South to lay down their arms. Thus brought back to the main question, Lee again asked for terms. Grant immediately arranged for an interview with the rebel general. The interview took place. Grant offered to parole all Lee's army, and give the officers their side-arms and private property. Lee at once accepted this proposition, the fighting ceased, and the war was practically ended. So, in two days' time, and by means of nine short letters, the dreadful contest which has disturbed this country for four years was brought to a close.

The whole rebel army, with its arms, artillery and public property, is in our hands. By sending these soldiers home on parole Grant has provided for the immediate demoralization and dispersion of the rebel forces under Johnston, and at Mobile and west of the Mississippi, and has opened a way, broad and plain, for the reconstruction of the Union. Grant as a general, he is equally matched by Grant the statesman and the diplomatist. Well may the United States be proud of their most illustrious citizen.

The Rebel Flight from Richmond—The True Rebel Character Revealed. The scenes at the capture of Richmond change as suddenly as the scenes of a military drama. The curtain falls upon the confusion and carnage of battle, the red fire of an incendiary conflagration and the rout and riot of a hasty retreat, and then rises to disclose the peaceful occupation of the Union troops, the enthusiasm of the people, who welcome Lincoln as their deliverer, and that general contentment and security which attend upon a stable, legitimate and paternal government. No incidents ever represented upon the stage were more truly dramatic than the flight of Jeff Davis, the attempts of the rebels to burn Richmond, the rapid entrance of the Union army and the unrestrained rejoicings which greeted our brave generals and gallant soldiers.

When the rebel leaders prepared to abandon Richmond their actions disclosed their true character. Each man looked out for himself and his ready cash; and the rebel motto was, "The Devil take the hindmost." The rebel currency, which these leaders had forced upon the Southern people, was now thrown into the street, and the rebel bonds, of which we have heard so much, shared the same fate. One of the first movements of Jeff Davis and his clique was to secure all the specie in the Treasury, and their next operation was to burn all the books and papers in the Auditor's office, that no one might be able to discover how much they had stolen. Then, after insuring their own escape, these robbers took measures to burn down the city which had so long sheltered them. South Carolinians and Georgians, "who hated Virginia and the Virginians," were left behind to apply the torch. A body of cavalry, under the command of a fellow named Gary, was detailed "to come stealthily through the city about daylight, catch up all stragglers and citizens and hurry them off to the army," like a press-gang. The large storehouses for the army were emptied of their contents, and the regenerated Richmond *Whig*, from which we have been quoting, remarks that "while the Confederate government was making such a poor mouth over the reported failure of supplies, and while the people were being starved that the army might be fed, these immense storehouses were burning with flames and plenty, to come finally to utter wreck and waste." So, having done all the mischief possible, the rebels left Richmond—its thoroughfares flowing with whiskey and littered with rebel bonds, notes, checks and bills; its business streets in flames; the people robbed by their own soldiers, and driven half crazy by the terrible disorder which surrounded them.

In a short time after the exit of the Southern "oligarchy" the Yankee "vandals" marched in and took possession. The first act of these Northern "monsters" was to put out the fires. Then the "thieves and cut-throats" of the Union army drove off the rebel "gentlemen" who were engaged in plundering jewelry stores. The citizens who, it seems, had not been deceived by all the ravings of the rebel press, turned out and cheered our "mudsills," and hurrahed for that "mongrel ape," President Lincoln. Order was at once restored; the city was placed under martial law and amply policed; no outbreak of any kind occurred, and no arrests were made, save of a few rebel officers at the Spotswood House, who were too cowardly to fight, too lazy to run and too "refined" not to curse and swear and abuse the loyal troops. The effect of this contrast between the behavior of the beaten rebels and the victorious Unionists may be best illustrated by a few striking facts. The Richmond *Whig* says: "If there lingered in the hearts of any of our people one spark of affection for the Davis dynasty, this ruthless, useless, wanton handing over to the flames their fair city, their homes and altars, has extinguished it forever." The same paper adds that a large number of children and old and infirm persons perished in the flames. On the other hand we find that the farmers around Richmond immediately set to work ploughing their land—one of them beginning early Monday morning—as if to show their confidence in the protection of the Union. Everybody brought out his hidden stock of provisions. Butter and eggs, which were scarce on Sunday at twenty-five rebel dollars a pound and dozen, were abundant on Monday at fifty cents a pound for butter and thirty cents a dozen for eggs, in greenbacks. In a word, the city of Richmond, delivered from the pestilence of rebel rule, like Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston, will find that peace, plenty and prosperity which always accompany the government of the United States.

THE EXCITEMENT YESTERDAY.—The glorious news of the surrender of General Lee and the rebel Army of Northern Virginia arrived in the city so late on Sunday night that there was little excitement among the few who heard it. Yesterday, however, when the people woke up in the morning to learn that the rebellion was virtually at an end, the feeling of enthusiasm and delight ran through the whole metropolis like electricity. Although every one expected such a result from the late victories, it was none the less startling when it became a reality. Since February last, when Sherman brought his grand

point of the correspondence through a diplomatic flank movement. On the 9th he wrote to Lee that as he had no authority to treat upon the subject of peace, "the meeting proposed could lead to no good;" but that the way to hasten the peace which the North desired was for the South to lay down their arms. Thus brought back to the main question, Lee again asked for terms. Grant immediately arranged for an interview with the rebel general. The interview took place. Grant offered to parole all Lee's army, and give the officers their side-arms and private property. Lee at once accepted this proposition, the fighting ceased, and the war was practically ended. So, in two days' time, and by means of nine short letters, the dreadful contest which has disturbed this country for four years was brought to a close.

The whole rebel army, with its arms, artillery and public property, is in our hands. By sending these soldiers home on parole Grant has provided for the immediate demoralization and dispersion of the rebel forces under Johnston, and at Mobile and west of the Mississippi, and has opened a way, broad and plain, for the reconstruction of the Union. Grant as a general, he is equally matched by Grant the statesman and the diplomatist. Well may the United States be proud of their most illustrious citizen.

## The Rebel Flight from Richmond—The True Rebel Character Revealed.

The scenes at the capture of Richmond change as suddenly as the scenes of a military drama. The curtain falls upon the confusion and carnage of battle, the red fire of an incendiary conflagration and the rout and riot of a hasty retreat, and then rises to disclose the peaceful occupation of the Union troops, the enthusiasm of the people, who welcome Lincoln as their deliverer, and that general contentment and security which attend upon a stable, legitimate and paternal government. No incidents ever represented upon the stage were more truly dramatic than the flight of Jeff Davis, the attempts of the rebels to burn Richmond, the rapid entrance of the Union army and the unrestrained rejoicings which greeted our brave generals and gallant soldiers.

When the rebel leaders prepared to abandon Richmond their actions disclosed their true character. Each man looked out for himself and his ready cash; and the rebel motto was, "The Devil take the hindmost." The rebel currency, which these leaders had forced upon the Southern people, was now thrown into the street, and the rebel bonds, of which we have heard so much, shared the same fate. One of the first movements of Jeff Davis and his clique was to secure all the specie in the Treasury, and their next operation was to burn all the books and papers in the Auditor's office, that no one might be able to discover how much they had stolen. Then, after insuring their own escape, these robbers took measures to burn down the city which had so long sheltered them. South Carolinians and Georgians, "who hated Virginia and the Virginians," were left behind to apply the torch. A body of cavalry, under the command of a fellow named Gary, was detailed "to come stealthily through the city about daylight, catch up all stragglers and citizens and hurry them off to the army," like a press-gang. The large storehouses for the army were emptied of their contents, and the regenerated Richmond *Whig*, from which we have been quoting, remarks that "while the Confederate government was making such a poor mouth over the reported failure of supplies, and while the people were being starved that the army might be fed, these immense storehouses were burning with flames and plenty, to come finally to utter wreck and waste." So, having done all the mischief possible, the rebels left Richmond—its thoroughfares flowing with whiskey and littered with rebel bonds, notes, checks and bills; its business streets in flames; the people robbed by their own soldiers, and driven half crazy by the terrible disorder which surrounded them.

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## Personal Intelligence.

Henry C. Clarke and Henry Byington, Esqs., have been appointed commissioners from the State of Vermont to the Franklin International Exhibition. The Vermont merino, which took the first prize at the Hamburg exhibition, will again contest for the premiums offered. American carriages, which are beginning to attract the attention of Europeans, will be sent from Brattleboro.

Mr. James C. Derry, No. 8 Spruce street, New York, has been appointed United States Despatch Agent for